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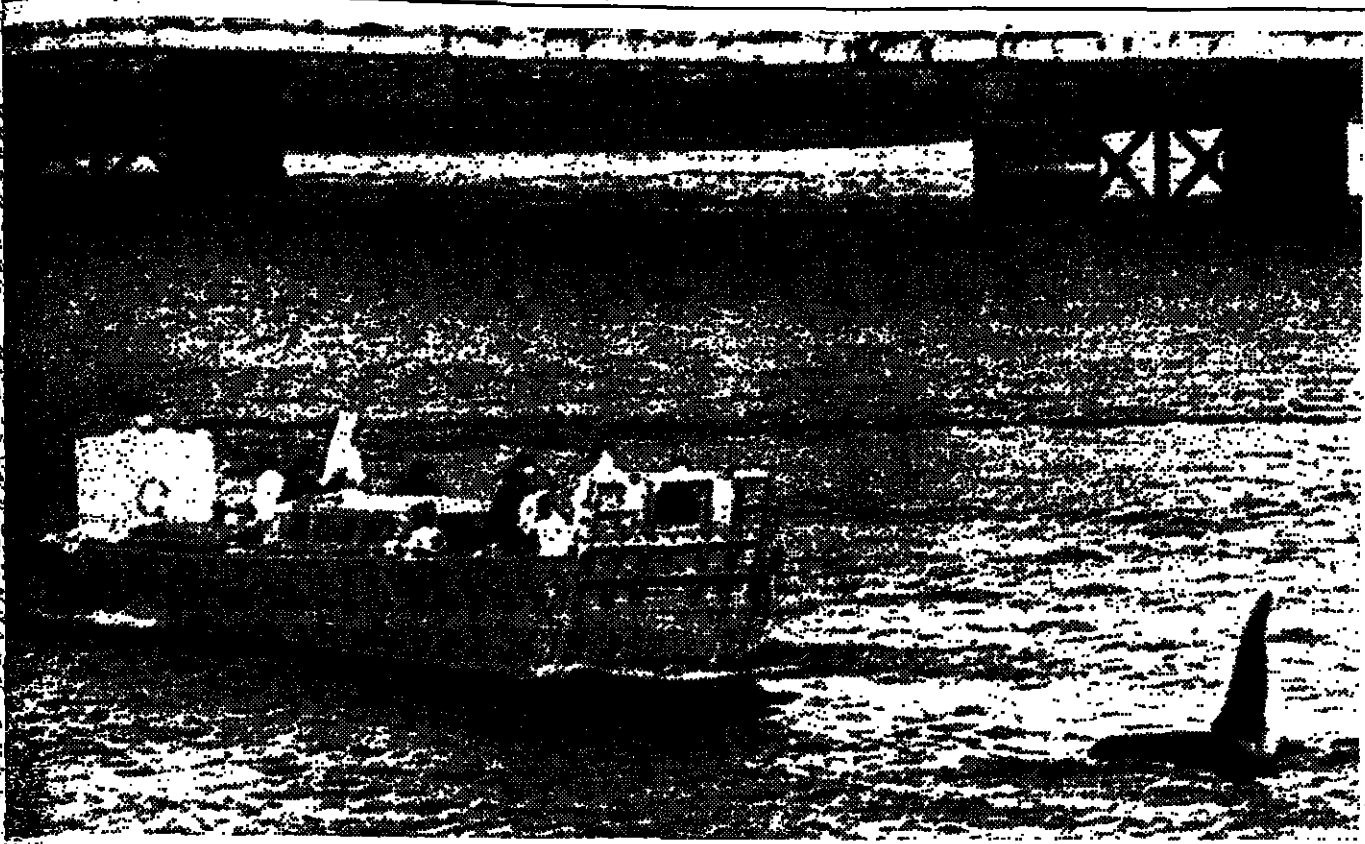
PARIS, SATURDAY SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12-13, 1977

Established 1887

WEATHER—PARIS: Saturday, scattered rain. Temp. 12-15 (54-59). Sunday, variable. Temp. 10-15 (50-59). Monday, variable. CHANNEL: Saturday, fair. Temp. 17-18 (63-64). Sunday, cloudy. Temp. 15-18 (59-64).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

29,475



HE THINKS HE'S A SALMON—With absolutely fish luck, a boatload of Royal Marines and fishers attempt to persuade a confused killer whale to leave the River Foyle at Londonderry and make its way back to the Atlantic. The whale appeared Wednesday.

day and so far prefers Londonderry. Marine biologists theorize that the mammal is afraid to pass under the shadow of a nearby bridge, or that he has been attracted by the river's plentiful salmon. So far, the whale has turned down all opportunities to be interviewed about it.

In Apparent Retaliation for Rockets

Israeli Planes Again Raid Southern Lebanon

By Marvin Howe

TEL AVIV, Nov. 11.—The Israeli Air Force again bombed southern Lebanon today, inflicting a number of casualties.

At least 10 Lebanese civilians were killed in the attack, according to a statement from the Lebanese civil defense.

The attack followed an Israeli raid Wednesday that killed 10 Lebanese civilians.

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Russia, Czechoslovakia Cite

Violations of Rights in U.S.

By Marvin Howe

BELGRADE, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia accused the United States today of racism, hypocrisy and "massive violations of human rights" in the angriest debate so far at the Belgrade conference on European security.

Soviet delegate Yuli Vorontsov charged the United States with tolerating racial and sexual discrimination in employment, child labor and restrictions of workers' rights to strike.

"We can give hundreds and thousands of concrete cases to illustrate the lack of human rights in the United States," Mr. Vorontsov said.

Czechoslovak delegate Richard Dvorak declared that the crime rate in the United States exposes "the deformed morale of a sick society."

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg said in response: "I disagree completely, but I welcome the dialogue that seems to be getting under way."

"My country's record on human rights and economics is not perfect," the former Supreme Court justice said. "But I would match my country any time, in both areas, with the records of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia."

Mr. Goldberg, breaking the

air raids, made it more difficult to pull back.

Palestinian chief Yasser Arafat met this morning with the PLO leadership to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat and a delegation from the PLO met yesterday with Syrian President Hafez Assad in Damascus. According to informed Palestinian sources,

the Syrian leader strongly urged the Palestinians to pull out of the border area.

The Syrians are said to have told the Palestinians that there were only two options: withdrawal and deprive Israel of an excuse to create new tensions, or stay and fight and pull other Arab nations into a war they are not prepared for.

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One Sought in Schleyer Slaying 2 in Amsterdam Shootout Held As Baader-Meinhof Terrorists

From Wire Dispatches

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Two West German men and three Dutch police officers were wounded last night in a gun battle outside a telephone booth here.

Authorities today identified the injured Germans as suspected terrorists and said that one of them was wanted in the kidnapping and slaying of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Dutch officials said that Christoph Wackernagel, 26, is sought in the Schleyer case and in the slayings of other prominent Germans. The other suspect was identified as Gert Richard Schneider, 28, who is wanted in a bombing attack on the Saarbrücken, Germany, courthouse.

The arrests brought expressions of fear from Dutch officials that the Baader-Meinhof group of urban guerrillas has established itself in the Netherlands.

"What we feared has happened," said Public Prosecutor Nicolaas Meeschaert. "The Red Army Faction (Baader-Meinhof) has expanded its activities to Holland. I only want to emphasize that the police cannot do without the help of the public in the fight against terrorism."

Lengthy Surveillance
Mr. Meeschaert said that the two had been under surveillance since the kidnapping on Oct. 28 of Dutch real estate magnate Maurice Carasso. The crime was suspected at first of being a Baader-Meinhof operation.

The shootout occurred outside the terrorists' "safe" house where they had been living for almost a year, Mr. Meeschaert said. Three plainclothes police, dressed in bullet-proof vests and armed with carbines, approached when the two left their apartment, which had a telephone, to make a call from a public phone booth.

One of the officers rushed up to the booth pretending to be in a hurry. "Will you hurry up, please. I need to use the phone," he said.

"Moment please," the man answered in German, producing a 9-mm. pistol and a hand grenade, starting the battle.

The terrorists were hit several times by police bullets, but even as they lay on the ground they continued to fire, Mr. Meeschaert said.

Hospital Guarded
The five injured were taken to Streektvaart Hospital, which was placed under heavy guard. Mr. Wackernagel was transferred to the prison hospital at Scheveningen, a penitentiary near the Hague. Mr. Schneider's condition worsened steadily, police said.

Police had been hunting for Red Army Faction members in the Netherlands since the Sept. 25 arrest of Rudi Folkerts, 25, following a shootout in Utrecht in which one policeman died and another was wounded.

Mr. Folkerts and his companion, Brigitta Mohndorff, 28, were on the West German wanted list on charges of complicity in the April killing of Siegfried Buback.

Mr. Meeschaert said that the suspects' apartment lay below the flight path of Schiphol Airport but he said that there were no indications that an attack had been planned on aircraft.

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A few hours after the raid, three leaders of the Baader-Meinhof group—Andreas Gudrun, Jan Carl Raspe and Gudrun Ensslin—were found dead in their cells in a Stuttgart prison. An investigation concluded that they had committed suicide. The three were among the 11 imprisoned terrorists whose release had been demanded in exchange for the hostages' safety.

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Import of Spare Parts

U.S. Disputes EEC on F-16 Duties

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS, Nov. 11 (NYT).—A political dispute between the United States and Europe is developing over an agreement by Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark two years ago to re-equip their air forces with a new U.S. fighter, the F-16, at a total cost of about \$2 billion.

Tempers are frayed because the Executive Commission of the European Common Market has just decided that Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark must pay customs duties on the U.S.-made parts they import for the new

plane, which they are building themselves under license from its original manufacturer, the General Dynamics Corp.

The import duties are not expected to affect the plans of these three members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to build 276 F-16 fighters in the next few years, although they will increase the cost of the programs by about \$100 million.

However, if the commission sticks to the precedent created by this decision and starts charging customs duties on Common Market military imports as a matter of course, defense officials at

NATO headquarters here predict the following serious consequences:

• Common Market members in NATO may be forced by the extra cost of the import duties to reduce their purchases of U.S. weaponry, currently running at around \$800 million a year. Just when some military experts say Western defenses are inadequate.

• The Carter administration could encounter French opposition, in Congress and elsewhere, to its campaign to standardize NATO weapons through the creation of a genuine "two-way street" in arms sales between the United States and its European allies.

Such fears are described as "wholly without foundation" by Viscount Etienne Davignon, the Belgian-born member of the Common Market Commission who is responsible for the F-16 import duty decision. He is said to believe that the new duties will encourage a more balanced two-way arms flow across the Atlantic because the Common Market countries can offer to waive them on purchases from the United States in return for U.S. orders for their own hardware.

Nevertheless, the commission ruling has sparked numerous protests. Angry delegates from Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark plan to force a debate in the European Parliament, which acts as a watchdog over the commission and can dismiss its members.

The Belgian defense minister, Paul Vanden Boeynants, has publicly criticized the commission's move, as have officials in the Netherlands and Denmark. The commission president, Robert Jenkins, a former British Cabinet minister, is reported to be furious over what he considers to be the political embarrassment Viscount Davignon's handling of the F-16 is causing the commission.

Under Common Market law, member states may import vital military equipment duty free. But now the commission has ruled that individual states cannot waive the duties on their own authority, as they often have in the past, but must get the assent of all the other Common Market governments.

2 Identified As Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1)

six weeks in captivity. Mr. Wackernagel, police said, is suspected of making video tapes of the kidnapping victim which were sent to authorities to prove that he was still alive. The suspect was described as a former actor who had gone underground fairly recently. As a teenager, he is said to have appeared in two films, one titled "Little Angels."

Police would not confirm reports that they are seeking a woman who fled the scene of the shooting in Amsterdam last night. City cab drivers, however, said they had been alerted to watch for a woman in gray slacks and a light-colored coat and said that they were warned that she might be dangerous.

The cab drivers also were told to look for a red Opel with West German license plates.

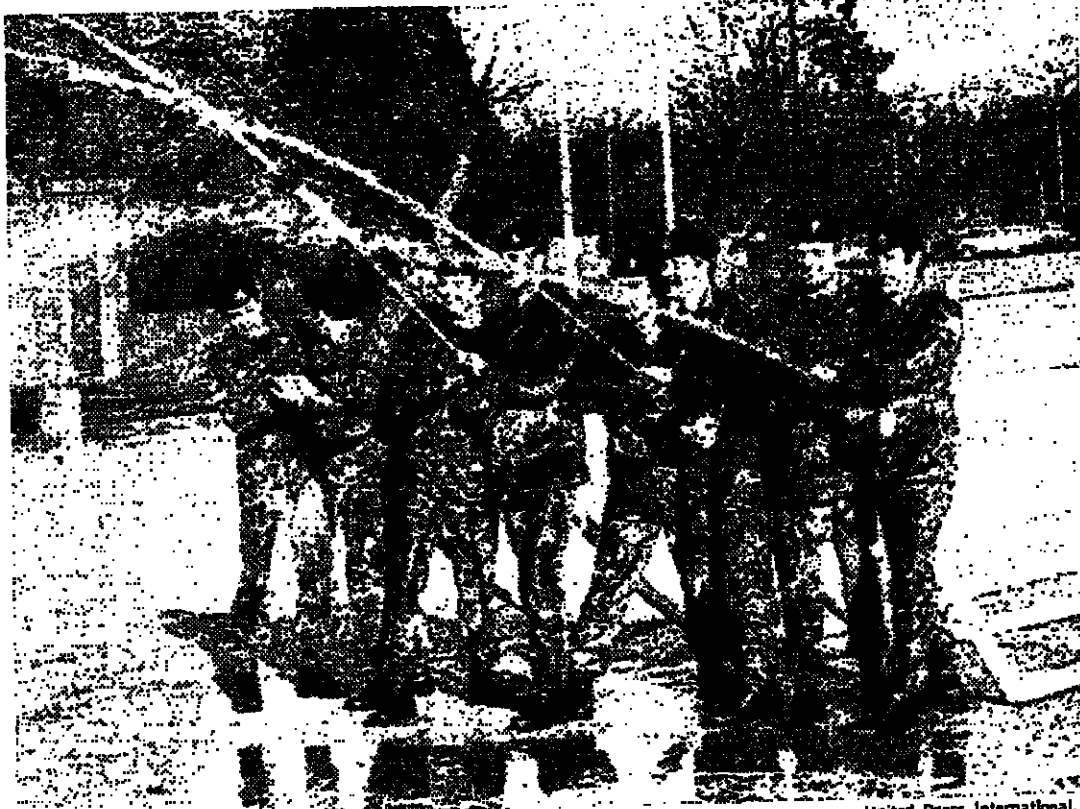
Austrian Official Threatened VIENNA, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Security measures have been increased for Chancellor Bruno Kreisky following telephone threats that he will be killed by West German terrorists, a spokesman said today.

He said that the Austrian trade mission in West Berlin received two telephone calls stating, "This is the KGB. We want to inform you that we will kill Kreisky."

One call was a tape recording, but the second was live, he said.

Explosives in Cells STUTTGART, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—A scandal surrounding the prison deaths of the German guerrilla leaders widened today when more explosives were found in the cell block.

Officials said that workmen at Stammheim Prison found about 400 grams (14 ounces) of explosives and three detonators hidden behind a wall in a cell that had been occupied by Basler-Mehner member Ingrid Schubert.



British soldiers train as firefighters to be in readiness for a threatened strike of regular firemen. The training is taking place at the Blackdown Camp in Hampshire.

As Power-Plant Strike Fails

British Firemen Still Threatening Walkout

LONDON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—British fire fighters today continued to threaten a strike Monday to back up their demands for a 30-per-cent pay increase.

They appeared unaffected by the failure of the power-plant workers' walkout.

Government officials said that they refused to give up hope of averting a nationwide walkout by the country's 33,000 fire fighters.

Army, Navy and Air Force units have been deployed in emergency fire teams.

The fire fighters have turned down the maximum 10-per-cent pay increase offered by the government under its anti-inflation policy. Their spokesmen said they would refuse to turn out in any circumstances next week.

The fire fighters' walkout loomed as the government won a victory over 4,000 power-plant workers who caused a 10-day wave of power cuts to press their demands for higher fringe benefits.

The action collapsed yesterday and only five of the nation's 137 interlinked power stations remained inoperative as the workers went back to work without winning major concessions.

Ineffective Measures

Fire fighters' leaders and employers—mainly local municipalities—were scheduled to resume negotiations today. Government officials said that they would

2 Are Convicted Of Espionage by Court in Miami

MIAMI, Nov. 11 (UPI).—A federal court jury today convicted Carl Welschenberg and Carl Heiser of conspiring to export secret navigational devices and the Welschenbergs of failing to register as a foreign agent.

Welschenberg, a 33-year-old West German businessman, was acquitted of charges of conspiring to export a computer used in defense systems. Heiser, 32, was acquitted of charges of conspiring to export a restricted computer and of failing to register as an agent of a foreign government.

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Vietnam, Romania Pact BANGKOK, Nov. 11 (AP).—U.S. and Romanian officials here signed a radio and TV agreement, the Vietnam news agency reported today.

Backlog for Reports

Mr. Trudeau, now on a trip to eastern Canada to talk to provincial premiers, declared at a news conference yesterday in Fredericton, New Brunswick, that news organizations were justified in disseminating such information, provided it had been obtained by legal means.

Acting Prime Minister Jean Chretien, answering questions in Parliament, declared that any cut in CBC funds would be done as part of the government's current austerity program, not because of the agency's reporting on the Royal Mounted Police.

The CBC network also broke the story of mail tampering by the Mounted Police. Mr. Fox, after confirming the story in Parliament, said that the practice had been stepped in June of last year.

Later, Mr. Fox said that he had been speaking figuratively, not proposing action, when he had suggested that money be taken away from CBC and given to the Mounted Police.

No Cairo Comment CAIRO, Nov. 11 (UPI).—A presidential spokesman declined immediate comment today on Mr. Begin's appeal.

PLO Dismisses Appeal BEIRUT, Nov. 11 (UPI).—A PLO spokesman today dismissed Mr. Begin's message as "non-sense."

"The best message we can give to the Egyptians is to withdraw from the Sinai," the spokesman said. "Anything else is nonsense."

Mr. Begin had said from the chapter of Surah V in the Koran in which a member of Moses' tribe

Break-Ins by Mounted Police Confirmed by Ottawa Official

OTTAWA, Nov. 11 (NYT).—The government said yesterday that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has been conducting raids on private premises at least since 1950.

Solicitor-General Francis Fox, answering opposition questions in the House of Commons, confirmed a television news report by the government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corp. that the break-ins were carried out in a project named Operation 300.

Mr. Fox, the Cabinet minister in charge of law enforcement, declined to call the break-ins illegal, declaring that this was a "complex" question.

Mr. Fox had disclosed in the House Wednesday that the mounted police security unit, in a program known as Operation Cathedral, had been opening and copying private mail since 1954.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, whose functions correspond to those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States, is being investigated by a royal commission and Quebec provincial authorities for a series of reported illegal raids on premises in the Montreal area since 1973, including the headquarters of the Parti Quebecois, the separatist party now governing Quebec.

Mr. Fox said that all of the information on alleged wrongdoing by the Mounties has been turned over to the royal commission headed by Justice David McDonald of the Alberta Supreme Court.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Mr. Fox have maintained that the Mounties acted in the interest of national security. Mr. Trudeau, among others, has suggested that the government consider broadening police powers in national-security cases.

Mr. Fox touched off another controversy, leading to attacks on the government in Parliament yesterday, when he condemned the investigative reporting by the publicly owned broadcasting corporation as "irresponsible" and suggested that the government cut back the funds appropriated for the organization.

Speaking at a Liberal party meeting in a Montreal suburb, he said that the CBC was paying an investigative team \$2,000 a week to uncover wrongful activities by the Mounted Police—a statement that was denied by the corporation.

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Group Includes 2 Ministers

150 Hostages Held in Protest Over El Salvador Farm Pay

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 11 (AP).—About 150 persons demanding higher wages for farm laborers held two Cabinet ministers and at least 150 other persons hostage today in the Labor Ministry building.

Police armed with submachine guns and tear gas ringed the area, diverting traffic and pedestrians. Officials said that the group inside the building was believed to be armed, but officers said they did not know how many or what kind of weapons they had.

The workers seized the building yesterday morning during a demonstration and demanded that the government raise the minimum wage for farm workers from the equivalent of \$2.40 a day to \$4.50. Some demonstrators carried placards demanding free food.

2 Ministers Inside

Labor Minister Roberto Escobar Garcia and Economic Minister Roberto Ortiz Avalos were in the ministry when it was taken over by demonstrators. Most of the demonstrators remained outside the two-story building today.

A spokesman for the Salvadorean Red Cross said the demonstrators had turned down a request that the women hostages be released.

Relatives of both ministers received telephone calls from inside the building indicating that they were well.

A special government commission of four Cabinet ministers met late last night to discuss the situation, but there was no word on what was decided.

The demonstrators were believed to include 200 workers who have been on strike against three textile factories for a month. Members of the Christian Federation of Salvadorean Farm Workers and the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, a leftist workers organization.

The government claims the bloc is linked with the Farabundo

2 Bombs Explode In Belfast; One Dead, Five Hurt

BELFAST, Nov. 11 (AP).—A man was killed and five persons injured by one of two bomb blasts in the center of Belfast today.

The dead man was identified as Paddy Shields of Belfast's mainly Roman Catholic Lower Falls district. Witnesses said he apparently was checking a suspect pickup truck outside the Dublin Irish Independent newspaper office when the booby-trapped truck exploded.

Two passersby were injured, police said, and a woman and two children were in shock.

The bomb went off shortly after another blast at a hardware store in Northumberland Street. No one was hurt but the explosion started a fire.

Yesterday a Belfast court imposed seven life sentences on a man for his part in the killing of five Protestants and two members of the Ulster Defence Regiment, John Anthony McCooey, 32, also was convicted of belonging to the outlawed Irish Republican Army and possessing guns and explosives.

Agnelli Bids Italy Halt Terrorism

TURIN, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The vice-president of the Fiat automotive firm, Umberto Agnelli, today demanded immediate government action to stop terrorist attacks in Italy.

Mr. Agnelli, brother of major shareholder Gianni Agnelli, was speaking the day after a Fiat labor-performance analyst Piero Oselia, 40, was shot in both legs in the latest attack on businessmen, managers, journalists, policemen and others by extreme leftist groups.

Mr. Agnelli said the attacks were part of a "precise political criminal plan being carried out pitilessly with coldbloodedness and arrogance."

AP Newsmen Freed

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Oscar Serrat, an Argentine correspondent of the Associated Press, was freed here early today after being held for 18 hours hooded and handcuffed in a cell.

A spokesman for the news agency said that Mr. Serrat, 45, was released after being questioned about his knowledge of guerrilla movements in Argentina.

Commerce Dept. Agrees With State Dept.

Commerce Department officials reportedly agreed with State Department's recommendation. Sources said that, after license denials are issued, companies have 15 days to respond but that they, too, expected to comply with protest.

A State Department official declined yesterday to say whether the licenses were being set but another source said, "The rights obviously was a fact. The regime of Ugandan President Idi Amin has been accused of killing as many as 150 Ugandans."

France Reverses Ban On Migrant Families

PARIS, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—France today repealed a law issued by government officials preventing foreign workers from bringing their families to them.

The original order, issued over a month ago, had been interpreted as a ban on migrant workers from bringing their families to them.

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East Lashes U.S. on Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

human rights violations. "We have plenty more to say," he said, thumping a small briefcase. "This is only a small part of our material."

Mr. Vorontsov said that the United States has ratified only 10 of 40 international conventions on human rights, and charged that this revealed President Carter's "propagandistic campaigns" on human rights as hypocrisy.

The United States has no moral right to lecture other countries," he said. Conservatives have long blocked U.S. ratification of most of the international covenants, saying that they would weaken U.S. sovereignty.

Bias Charge

Mr. Vorontsov said that women and nonwhites in the United States have fewer employment opportunities and are paid less than white males. He quoted a Labor Department report that accused 426 firms of illegally employing more than 10,000 children last year.

"The United States is guilty of massive violations of human rights when it comes to employment, working conditions and the right to strike," he said.

Mr. Dvorak, the Czechoslovak delegate, read from Western newspaper stories that described crime in New York City, including the case of a terrified elderly woman who left her apartment only once a day to collect her mail—and was murdered on the way to the post office.

He quoted then-Mayor John Lindsay as calling New York in 1973 "a city of terror." "The frightful scenes of the New York blackouts in 1977 show that this trend has not stopped," he said.

"In the richest country in the world, 26 million people have been officially declared as living in poverty," delegates quoted Mr. Dvorak as saying. "This is astounding."

The Czechoslovak delegate, whose country has come under heavy criticism from almost all Western states at the conference, concluded with a quotation from the Gospel of St. Matthew: "Why beholdeth thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?"

Moscow Salutes Irishman

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Michael O'Riordan, general secretary of the Irish Communist party, was awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

Japanese Ship Seized

TOKYO, Nov. 11 (UPI).—North Korean boats have seized a Japanese fishing vessel for possible violation of the 200-mile economic zone, the Maritime Safety Agency said today.

Escaped Italians Found in Prison

ISLE OF PAVIGNANO, Sicily, Nov. 11 (AP).—Three leftist terrorists believed to have fled from a tightly guarded island jail were found today in the prison compound.

Police said the three—Antonio de Laurentis, 27; Luciano Dorio, 26; and Oscar Scoti, 26—had never left the compound and simply had hidden in the area for about 48 hours.

Officials were so sure of their escape yesterday that a guard was arrested in connection with the case.

Begin Beams Appeal for Peace to Egyptians

JERUSALEM, Nov. 11 (UPI).—Prime Minister Menachem Begin broadcast an appeal today to the Egyptian people for an end to war, bloodshed and threats.

"We the Israelis stretch out our hand to you," Mr. Begin, 64, said in a prepared statement read before newsmen in his office. He permitted no questions.

"Let us not only make peace, let us also start on the road of friendship, sincere and productive cooperation," Mr. Begin said. "We can help each other. We can make the lives of our nations better, easier and happier."

His spokesman, Dan Patir, gave no reason for Mr. Begin's decision to make such an appeal or its timing. It occurred two days after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said he would be willing to go to Israel for the sake of peace.

'Right Time'

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time to do it (but) I'm not going to go into any soul searching about why."

Mr. Begin spoke in English and his appeal was beamed to Egypt and the rest of the Arab world on Israel's Arabic radio service. It was translated into Arabic by an announcer. He reiterated that he would welcome Mr. Sadat to Jerusalem and would go to Cairo to talk about "no more wars—peace—a real peace and forever."

He made no reference to diplomatic and political efforts to convene the Geneva Middle East peace conference. He did not mention other Arab states. Rather, it was an intensely personal statement, not out of character for the bible-quoting Prime Minister.

"We do not want any clashes with you," Mr. Begin said. "Let us say one to another and let it be a silent by both peoples, of Egypt and Israel. No more wars, no more bloodshed and no more threats."

Mr. Begin had said from the chapter of Surah V in the Koran in which a member of Moses' tribe

the Jews they could "enter the Holy Land which Allah hath written down as yours."

"In this spirit of our common belief in God," Mr. Begin concluded, "in divine providence, in right and in justice... it is to this human spirit that I say to you with all my heart: Shalom. It means sulh and vice versa: Sulh means shalom." Both the Hebrew and Arabic words mean peace.

No Cairo Comment CAIRO, Nov. 11 (UPI).—A presidential spokesman declined immediate comment today on Mr. Begin's appeal.

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BIG THIRST Baby Bunkin, a five-month-old Crab-eater Markak monkey with the Swiss Circus Royale, tackles a pint during visit to Canberra, Australia.

More Than Congress Expected \$30-Billion Defense Budget Tentatively Backed by Brown

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Harold Brown tentatively approved a defense budget for the next fiscal year of at least \$30 billion, a figure several billion dollars more than Congress and defense analysts had expected.

Administration sources said that the high figure was linked to pressure within the Pentagon and the administration to spend more money on logistics, as well as air defense, tanks and other weapons for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"NATO is driving the budget up at an incredible pace during peacetime," an administration official said.

Within recent weeks, analysts on the Senate Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office have estimated privately that the fiscal 1979 budget, which will be sent to Congress in January, will include \$10 billion to \$12 billion more for NATO than the 1978 defense budget. Accelerated interest and investment in the Atlantic Alliance has stirred some debate in Congress because other alliance members are not making comparable increases.

The 1979 budget, which begins Oct. 1 of next year, was expected to range between \$125 billion and \$127 billion. Administration officials say that the Office of Management and Budget, which oversees the preparation of the national budget, had set a target of \$127 billion in appropriations for the new defense budget.

But Mr. Brown and his staff have tentatively set the budget at \$130.5 billion.

The Carter administration's 1978 defense budget request was \$120.4 billion, a cut of less than \$3 billion from the 1978 defense budget planned by former President Gerald Ford. Further budget cuts were made by the administration and Congress and the budget finally approved by Congress was \$116.6 billion.

Knowledgeable sources said that, at present, the 1979 defense budget, as drafted by the military services, came to \$134.2 billion. This includes \$24.4 billion sought by the Army, \$45.8 billion for the Navy and \$37.5 billion for the Air Force. An additional \$16.5 billion has been tentatively placed in the budget for an array of items, including hospitals, supplies, logistics and education.

It is expected that Mr. Brown and his staff will seek to whittle this figure to \$130.5 billion.

Moreover, the defense budget may be cut further by the Office of Management and Budget, which is under pressure to impose restraints on federal spending. Once the defense budget moves through the congressional process, there may be further cuts in various defense programs.

Mr. Brown and the Carter administration had promised NATO that defense spending would increase, in real terms, accounting for inflation, at a rate of 3 per cent a year. If the budget climbs to more than \$130 billion, however, the increase, in real terms, will top 6 per cent.

Revised Budget Deficit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (WP).—The Carter administration today released revised estimates of the budget for fiscal 1978 (the year ending next Sept. 30) trimming the deficit by \$3 billion from midsummer expectations, to a total of \$58.5 billion.

Although the deficit has been cut back from the \$61.5 billion figure projected this summer, it is almost \$1 billion higher than the original budget guess last January and \$1.5 billion larger than the \$46.5 billion red-ink total for fiscal 1977.

Acting Budget Director James McIntyre said the administration is not giving up its determination to reach a balanced budget in fiscal 1981. The target for fiscal 1979, he said, was a deficit "in the neighborhood of \$40 billion."



Sailing along the Panama Canal in a boat that seems mildly overloaded are Panama leader Gen. Omar Torrijos (center, dark hat and shirt) and seven U.S. senators, in the Central American nation on an inspection tour.

Torrijos Leads Tour 7 U.S. Senators Get Taste of Panama Politics

By John M. Goshko

PANAMA CITY, Nov. 11 (WP).—With Gen. Omar Torrijos as a guide, seven U.S. senators, headed by Democratic Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia, crisscrossed Panama by plane, helicopter, car and boat yesterday in an attempt to learn what people think about the canal treaties.

The other senators, all Democrats, were James Sasser of Tennessee, Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii, Walter Ruddick of Kentucky, Donald Riegle Jr. of Michigan, Paul Sarbanes of Maryland and Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio.

The group is on a four-day trip to gather information about the treaties, which would give control of the canal to Panama by 2000. All seven have said that they are undecided about how they will vote on ratification of the treaties.

After two days of touring, they saw the canal yesterday from a U.S. military helicopter that took them the length of the 50-mile waterway.

In their talks with Gen. Torrijos, the military leader who has controlled Panama since 1968, the senators discussed the human rights situation here, charges that Gen. Torrijos is leading the country in a leftist political direction and the possible Panamanian reaction if the Senate rejects the treaties.

Tight Schedule

These talks had to be sandwiched into the whistle-stop tour as Gen. Torrijos showed his guests how politics are practiced in Panama. Dressed in the military fatigues and bush hat that are his favorite campaign attire, he evoked the political magic for which he is known among this country's 1.7 million persons.

Gen. Torrijos and the senators took small planes from this capital on the Pacific coast to the San Blas Islands off Panama's Atlantic shore. The chain is inhabited by Indians whose women wear gold rings in their noses, adorn themselves with heavy gold chains and wear intricate fabrics called moles that are used here to make blouses, but which are also sold as wall tapestries in chic U.S. shops.

The San Blas Islands were the only province that voted to reject the canal treaties in the national plebiscite last month. Gen. Torrijos insisted that the senators visit the region to ask why.

One answer came in a tiny village when Gen. Byrd asked a woman to explain her vote. "I

voted no because the government has not helped me—not at all," she said.

The woman then delivered a tirade against rising prices, the lack of repairs at the local schools and hospitals and other examples of neglect by the government.

She said to Sen. Byrd that maybe "you Americans could help us by voting not just for the treaties but for us—by telling the government to help us." With a gesture that appeared to include Gen. Torrijos and Sen. Byrd, she added, "If you don't help, I'm going to say that you're not a man—that you're not macho."

Gen. Torrijos said that he did not consider the islanders "traitors" for voting against the treaties. He promised to work to reduce complaints and added, "But, in return, I ask one favor: you must love Gen. Torrijos because he loves the people here."

Amid cheers of Indian children

reaching to touch Gen. Torrijos's sleeve, the party left for a 30-minute flight to Los Santos, in the heart of a rich cattle-raising and sugar-growing area 70 miles east of Panama City.

Gen. Torrijos has strong support there and the senators seemed to find the local political style more familiar.

Gen. Torrijos and the senators pushed their way through the crowded streets while thousands cheered from the sidewalks. It took more than an hour to inch their way the few blocks to the small square in front of the town hall, where they listened to local dignitaries who praised Gen. Torrijos and called ratification of the treaties a sign of U.S.-Panamanian friendship.

The enthusiasm continued for so long that a scheduled trip to a third region had to be canceled because evening was approaching and the planes would be unable to land there after dark.

In International Negotiations

Data Shows Coffee Industry Kept Close Ties to U.S. Aides

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—For more than 15 years, the U.S. coffee industry has maintained an influential and largely unpublished position close to the government officials who negotiate international coffee agreements, according to documents obtained by a House subcommittee.

In 1975, for example, as many as 10 of the nation's most prominent coffee executives repeatedly took part with government teams in negotiations for a worldwide pact covering the \$7-billion coffee industry.

So influential was the industry group, according to a Treasury Department memorandum, that it was instrumental in persuading the government not to press for the creation of an international coffee stockpile designed to stabilize supply and thus avert price increases.

While there is no evidence in the documents that the industry's presence as advisers to the U.S. negotiators helped produce last year's sharp rise in coffee prices, its participation has raised questions of conflict of interest and of whether consumer

interests were equally served. Since 1962, when the first international coffee agreement was signed, U.S. coffee policies have provided what amounts to a price floor to protect coffee-producing nations, but no effective provision to contain sharp, though usually temporary, price increases has been devised.

Documents obtained by the House Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations and Nutrition indicate that the coffee industry threatened to use its influence at the White House and Capitol Hill, if necessary, to block the creation of a stockpile. There is no indication, however, that anyone explicitly representing consumers was present at the London negotiating sessions.

Thomas O'Donnell, chief of the State Department's Tropical Products Division, acknowledged in response to an inquiry that the coffee trade's opposition to creating a stockpile was "something you take into account."

But the main reason, in his view, why the United States dropped the stockpile proposal was the severe Brazilian frost of mid-1976, which curtailed production and made the idea "irrelevant and inoperative."

For their part, several coffee executives denied that the trade had exerted pressure on the government to back away from a stockpile, although they also said that the National Coffee Association's consistent opposition to a stockpile was well known.

Such a stockpile "could put many importers out of business," said George Boecklin, president of the association, partly because it would erode the traditional role of the middleman and risk-taker in the coffee trade.

The role of industry executives and the government negotiators, including the possibility of conflict of interest, is being investigated by the House subcommittee.

Ho Chia-Chan

HONG KONG, Nov. 11 (Reuters).—Ho Chia-Chan, 60, chief of staff of China's strategic Paochow military region, died of a heart attack last month, according to radio reports monitored here.

An obituary said Mr. Ho died on Oct. 29 when he was inspecting a People's Liberation Army unit in the province.

Ornella Santoliquido

FLORENCE, Nov. 11 (AP).—Ornella Pili Santoliquido, 71, one of Italy's best-known pianists, died today in Florence. She won a national contest in 1927, toured much of Europe for concerts and later taught music in Italian conservatories.

David V

MOSECOV, Nov. 11 (AP).—David V. 74, the Russian Orthodox church's catholicon, or patriarch, of Georgia has died. Tass reported yesterday.

Tulsa Puppy Gets Ticket For Speeding

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 11 (AP).—Tulsa has been given a \$20 traffic ticket because her puppy outran the dogcatcher.

Molly Wolf said that she received the citations because her puppy, Blackie, exceeded the speed limit by going 30 miles an hour in a 25 miles-an-hour zone.

Blackie ran faster than the dogcatcher could drive and arrived home safely.

U.S., Bulgaria Lift Restrictions on Travel by Envoys

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (UPI).—The State Department announced yesterday that, with the lifting of almost all travel restrictions in Bulgaria, accredited U.S. diplomats can travel freely through all Eastern European nations that have relations with the United States.

However, "reciprocal travel restrictions on the movement of Soviet diplomats remain in effect," State Department spokesman John T. Ratner said.

Mr. Ratner said that the United States and Bulgaria yesterday "reciprocally lifted travel restrictions on the movement of each other's diplomats and their staffs."

Some restrictions still apply. Mr. Ratner said that Eastern European diplomats "are free of travel restrictions within the United States except for visits to installations of national security significance."

U.S. diplomats will not be allowed to travel to certain border areas that Bulgaria declared off limits to diplomatic personnel from all foreign countries in 1964, Mr. Ratner said.

Gulf Oil Pays \$229,500 Fine For Illegal U.S. Political Gifts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Gulf Oil Corp. has paid a fine of \$229,500 in a new crackdown on misuse of corporate funds for political purposes, the Treasury Department said today.

The civil assessment, paid by Gulf without a court proceeding, represents the largest penalty levied under the seven-year-old Bank Secrecy and Reporting Act.

That law, scarcely used in past years, now is being used by Treasury to investigate alleged illegal transfers of money to and from foreign countries by dozens of other companies, according to congressional and Treasury Department sources.

The Gulf fine and the crackdown by Treasury have followed prodding by the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Monetary Affairs, headed by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y.

In hearings in March and in staff reports, the subcommittee disclosed widespread failure to enforce the Bank Secrecy Act against many U.S. banks and corporations. The subcommittee won promises of support from President Carter's appointees to the Treasury Department.

Chief Provisions

Chief provisions of the act require businesses to report any currency transfers in the United States exceeding \$10,000 and any movement of more than \$5,000 in cash between the United States and foreign countries.

The Gulf violations grew out of the firm's past admissions

Carter Waits for 11th Hour For Deal on Energy Bill

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (NYT).—President Carter has made it almost a trademark of his political career not to compromise on crucial issues until the 11th hour, and in his speech Tuesday night he signaled that, as far as he is concerned, the 11th hour had not yet arrived for his energy program.

In the last couple of weeks, he has bent to reality and bowed to some of the criticism directed at his handling of the presidency.

At his last news conference, he tacitly acknowledged that he had overloaded the political circuits by all the legislative activity of his first year in office and promised that in the next two years he would make few major new proposals.

Disorganization, Ineptitude

With many persons in Washington complaining that the Carter White House suffers from disorganization and ineptitude, Mr. Carter has privately asked Vice President Mondale and others to reconsider ideas for reorganizing the White House staff and tightening its efficiency.

When others, both inside and outside the administration, suggested that his ambitious plans to visit nine countries this month and next might interfere with his commitment to battle for his energy program in Congress, he canceled the trip and took the risks of offending some foreign nations in order to make clear his own priorities.

But while Mr. Carter has been willing to make what might be called procedural concessions to his critics, he also took pains in the last week to show his determination to stand firm on critical issues of substance like energy, nuclear proliferation or his Middle East initiatives.

Last week, for example, he answered a sharp attack on his Middle East policies by Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate Minority Leader, with an unflinching restatement of the problem as he sees it, even at the risk of offending his immediate audience.

Before the World Jewish Congress, he not only repeated his commitment to Israeli security, but also restated his support for the legitimate rights of Palestinians, a phrase that Israel and its U.S. supporters originally found offensive, and he voiced a new U.S. concern about Israeli settlements in captured Arab territories.

Mr. Carter used his first veto to reject a bill that the last moment from his closest staff advisers his willingness to spend several billion dollars more than at present.

Whether it will ultimately serve his best interests on energy, which he has made the cornerstone of his first year's domestic programs, that is how he is proceeding with his energy program.

On the eve of the first meeting between Senate and House conferees on energy taxes Wednesday, Mr. Carter sought to be persuasive with Congress rather than force a showdown. He chose to set out his objectives in broad principles rather than specific legislative provisions.

The initial reaction in Congress suggested that the speech had not changed any minds. Even Democrats sympathetic to Mr. Carter's position like Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio and Sen. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas said they doubted that the speech in itself had influenced positions at this stage, because the hard bargaining has yet to begin.

"There's the makings of a deal," observed a presidential aide. "Three parties have a vested interest—the White House, Congress and the industry. If anybody comes out in the end with an A-plus, we won't have a good energy bill. We've got to have a lot of people satisfied."

Characteristic

Waiting to strike a deal at the last moment is characteristic of Mr. Carter. That is how he operated as governor of Georgia. That is how he handled the selection of former Sen. Walter Mondale as his vice-presidential running mate.

That is how he handled his major decisions on his welfare program, keeping until the last moment from his closest staff advisers his willingness to spend several billion dollars more than at present.

Whether it will ultimately serve his best interests on energy, which he has made the cornerstone of his first year's domestic programs, that is how he is proceeding with his energy program.

Dennis Wheatley, 80, Author of Thrillers, Book on Occult

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP).—Dennis Wheatley, 80, the British writer for his thrillers and his book on the occult and the occult in London today.

Wheatley was one of the most prolific and best-selling authors of the century. His "The Devil Rides Out" is one of the best-selling books in the world.

Wheatley's London publisher, Hutchinson and Co., said that the author at his home in Cadogan Square in the Knightsbridge district.

Wheatley, born in 1897, ran his prep school when he was 11 and finished his schooling at the Royal Naval College, HMS Worcester.

He was the father's wine business in London's Mayfair district. In 1926, in depression, he sold the firm to a partner and moved to a new career.



Dennis Wheatley

Wheatley was an immediate success. It was reprinted seven times in seven weeks and later was the basis for a movie.

He wrote his first black magic story, "The Devil Rides Out," before he wanted to try something different, he told an interviewer. Knowing nothing about the occult, he invited two experts on Satanism to dinner and quizzed them for information.

His later books on the subject included "The Devil's Daughter," "The Satanist," and "The Devil's Own Work." Wheatley's other best-selling books were "The Man Who Mistook

ed the War," "The Launching of Roger Brook," "Uncharted Seas," which was filmed as "The Lost Continent," and "The Strange Story of Linda Lee."

While not believing in the devil, he said he did believe "in a power of light and a power of darkness" and he favored the idea of reincarnation.

He served in the British war cabinet during World War II, rising to the rank of wing commander.

Mr. Wheatley gave up writing fiction in 1975 to concentrate on his five-volume memoirs, the first part of which was published in January under the title "The Young Man Said." The other volumes were completed and await publication.

Gertrude Astor

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 11 (AP).—Gertrude Astor, whose 50-year career as a leading lady spanned the silent film era and the early talkies, died Wednesday of a stroke on her 90th birthday.

Miss Astor died at the Motion Picture and Television Country Home in Woodland Hills.

She was one of the first actresses to sign a contract with Universal Studios, founded in 1915. After the advent of the talkies, Miss Astor appeared in the original version of "A Star Is Born," directed by George Cukor, and in "Camille."

She also worked with Laurel and Hardy, Fannie Brice and Harry Langdon.

Robert Szold

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (NYT).—

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**NEW YORK
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 11

| — 1977 — | | | | — 1977 — | | | | — 1977 — | | | | — 1977 — | | | |
|----------|----|----------|------|----------|-----|----------|------|----------|-----|----------|------|----------|----|--|--|
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| | | Yld. P/E | 100s | | | Yld. P/E | 100s | | | Yld. P/E | 100s | | | | |
| 1 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
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| 3 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
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| 20 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
| 21 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
| 22 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
| 23 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
| 24 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
| 25 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
| 26 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
| 27 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
| 28 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
| 29 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
| 30 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
| 31 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 12% | 45 | | |
| 32 | 1% | 11% | 100s | 30 | 2.2 | 59 | 12% | 15 | 12% | 45 | 1% | 1 | | | |

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| 35% 10% Motorol | 1.12 | 2.17 | 1.21 | 33% | 36% | 37%+1 | 74 | 63% RCA PI | 4 | 5.7 | 26 | 70 | 69% | 69%+1% | 12% | 74% TexIn | 11 | 636 | 10 | |
| 35% 24% Motorol | 84 | 2.1 | 12 | 26% | 33% | 36% | 74 | 63% RCA PI | 4 | 5.7 | 26 | 70 | 69% | 69%+1% | 12% | 74% TexIn | 11 | 636 | 10 | |
| 40% 35 MitFuel | 2 | 5.3 | 9 | 48 | 38% | 37% | 38 | 9% RTE | .40 | 3.0 | 8 | 59 | 13% | 12% | 13%+4% | 34% | 25% TexOGs | .28 | 9 | 657 |

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| GE | 1.40 | 8.0 | 8 | 7 | 16% | 14% | + 16% |
| TST | 2.40 | 8.0 | 8 | 8 | 32% | 32% | + 32% |
| REG | 1.50 | 8.5 | 9 | 49 | 18% | 18% | - 18% |
| hall | .50 | 3.1 | 18 | 18 | 18% | 18% | - 18% |

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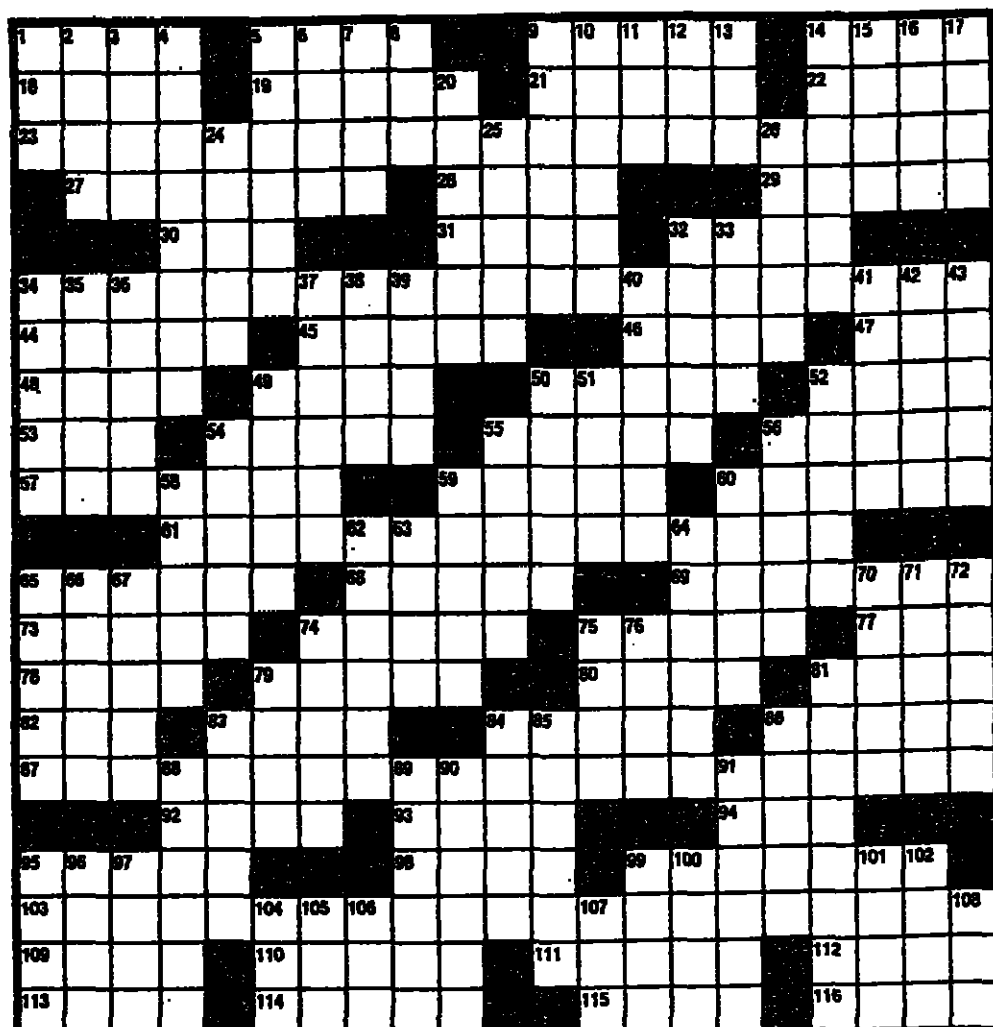
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

EUGENE T. MALESKA

COURT STARS—By Herb L. Risteen

- ACROSS
- Thin wall
 - Blizzard
 - Normal of
 - Slender
 - Ball sound
 - Swiss river
 - Saddlers' products
 - Name to remember
 - Fictitious person
 - Popular novel of 1851
 - Flaming hills on
 - Users
 - Did ranch work
 - "Miller"
 - Building
 - Means of access
 - Indo-Chinese
 - Event in 1789
 - Shade of green
 - Leaky deposit
 - Broad spread
 - Choler
 - Little foxes
 - Of the earth
 - Yesterday's eternal cheer
 - Morgan
 - Foot Merriam
 - "Euboean"
 - Full map
 - Ballie San fender
 - Mark for poor
 - Working song
 - Farm implement
- DOWN
- Not Carr's
 - Stadium sounds
 - code
 - Exhaustive, as
 - Bobolink's relative
 - One of fifty
 - Nervous ailments
 - Ringlet
 - One in the
 - Modifies
 - Cry of disgust
 - Quick, made
 - Out of
 - Shirking
 - responsibility
 - Southwest Indian
 - Salt Lake City
 - Playwright
 - Small rowboat



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

- Thin wall
- Blizzard
- Normal of
- Slender
- Ball sound
- Swiss river
- Saddlers' products
- Name to remember
- Fictitious person
- Popular novel of 1851
- Flaming hills on
- Users
- Did ranch work
- "Miller"
- Building
- Means of access
- Indo-Chinese
- Event in 1789
- Shade of green
- Leaky deposit
- Broad spread
- Choler
- Little foxes
- Of the earth
- Yesterday's eternal cheer
- Morgan
- Foot Merriam
- "Euboean"
- Full map
- Ballie San fender
- Mark for poor
- Working song
- Farm implement

DOWN

- Not Carr's
- Stadium sounds
- code
- Exhaustive, as
- Bobolink's relative
- One of fifty
- Nervous ailments
- Ringlet
- One in the
- Modifies
- Cry of disgust
- Quick, made
- Out of
- Shirking
- responsibility
- Southwest Indian
- Salt Lake City
- Playwright
- Small rowboat

BOOKS

BIOHAZARD

By Michael Rogers. Knopf. 209 pp. \$9.95.

PLAYING GOD

Genetic Engineering and the Manipulation of Life

By June Goodfield. Random House. 209 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Kenneth Klivington

BRILLIANT flashes of lightning cast grotesque shadows across the tower chamber. Spitting electric arcs snake along tangled mazes of wire. The strangled pathwork of corpses begins to stir. Dr. Frankenstein has created a monster.

Vintage Boris Karloff? Yes, but a dismaying large number of people have begun to believe that it may soon come true. The fears have come from newspaper and magazine reports, many of them badly distorted, about research dealing with the creation of new forms of life—recombinant DNA research.

Here are two calm and balanced accounts about the realities of that research—the nature of the work, the controversies it has stirred and the prospects for the future. Both tell the same story, but they do so from different points of view and with different styles. Both succeed.

Michael Rogers writes for Rolling Stone and participated as a journalist in many of the events he describes. He offers a bright, quick-moving narrative that gets the reader into the action. One minor flaw is that the "action" is sometimes the tedium of drawn-out academic debates.

June Goodfield's work is more scholarly and consequently more dense. What it lacks in "spark" it makes up for in detail and careful explanation. The message of both is the same: It is clear that the social contract between science and society must be rewritten.

Underlying all the furor, reaching even into Congress, are some surprisingly simple scientific principles and some alarmingly vast areas of ignorance. The principles of recombinant DNA are easy to grasp. Both Rogers and Miss Goodfield explain clearly in a few pages how scientists are now able to shuffle genes in primitive organisms to make forms of life never known before.

Nature does it all the time. Whenever two organisms mate, their genes may be shuffled. Mating can occur only between members of identical or closely related species. But what frightens people is that scientists in their laboratories may, in principle, tack together genes from any organisms whatever. The standard "silly" example is to consider mixing duck genes with orange genes to produce packaged duck & orange.

The reality is far less ambitious. Right now the genes used are from the bacterium *E. coli*, which lives in everyone's intestines. Genes from cells which

make chemicals that *E. coli* can't make can be grafted onto the bacterium's genes which are replaced in *E. coli* cells (the most difficult part of the procedure) and thereby empower *E. coli* to produce something it previously could not. The hope for experiments of this sort, for example, is the prospect of inducing cells to produce scarce and costly substances that some people need to live—insulin for diabetics, clotting substance for hemophiliacs, etc.

Miss Goodfield describes the implications of the research quite explicitly. Rogers reveals them as his narrative unfolds. Present capabilities are limited to creating new molecules, but in the future they might extend to the creation of new species. Eventually it may, only may, be possible to create new forms of man. Miss Goodfield believes that society has demonstrated all too often that it places technical criteria over moral considerations. She argues that the potential for trouble in genetic engineering is too great to continue, given our present priorities.

Rogers and Miss Goodfield point out how much we are working in the dark, both in designing guidelines and in performing experiments. Molecular biologist Sydney Brenner characterized the situation: "One of the biggest biohazards is our lack of knowledge." If the scientists don't know what's going on, how can the senators?

But the experiments must be done in order to learn the answers. The question is, are the answers worth the risks?

Kenneth A. Klivington is with the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. © Los Angeles Times.

Atlanta Judge Clears 'O! Calcutta' Players

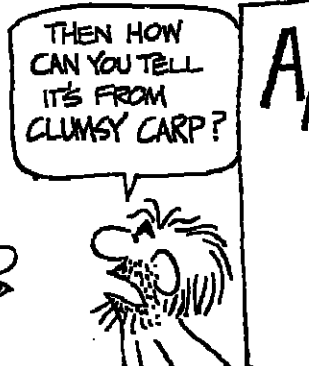
ATLANTA, Nov. 11 (AP).—A judge has dismissed indecency charges against nine actors arrested for appearing in the nude play "O! Calcutta!"

Judge William Alexander ruled that there was not enough probable cause to hold the cast for trial. But he declined to rule on the constitutionality of Atlanta's public indecency statute. Five men and four women, all members of the cast, were arrested at the Peachtree Playhouse after the first of two performances last Friday. The actors were released on \$1,000 bond each and the show was allowed to finish its run Saturday and Sunday.

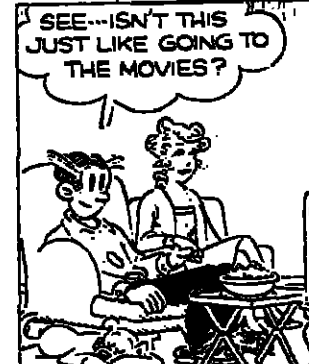
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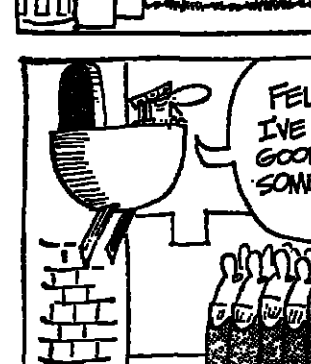
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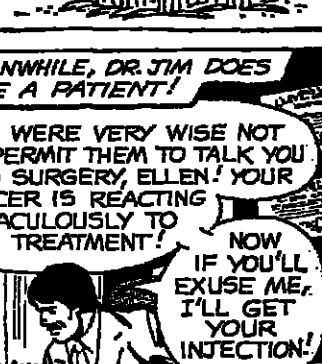
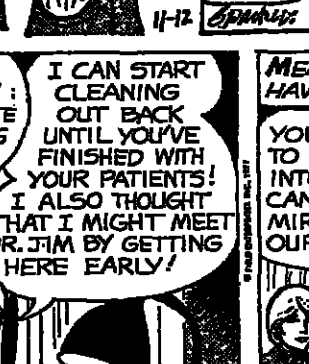
ANDY CAPP



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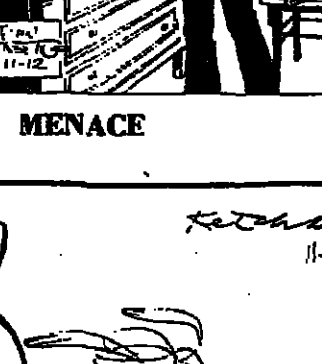
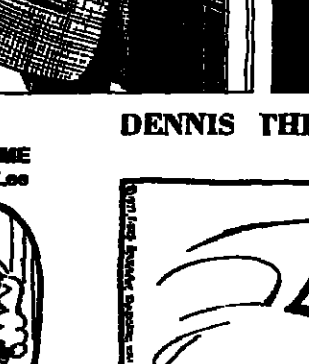
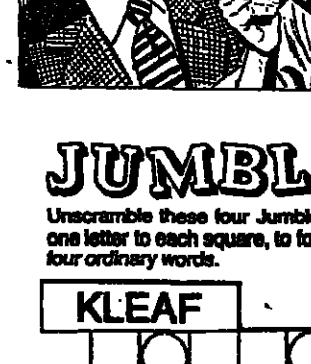
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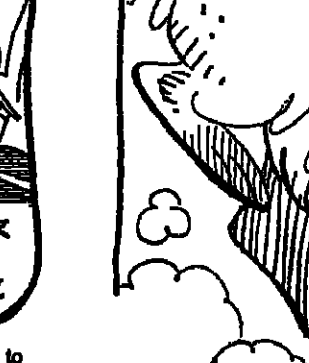
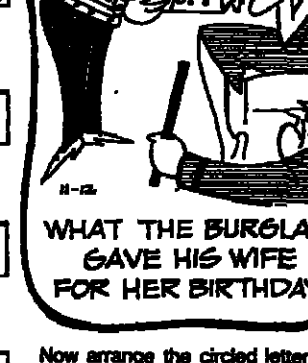
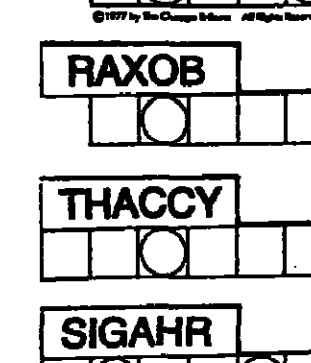
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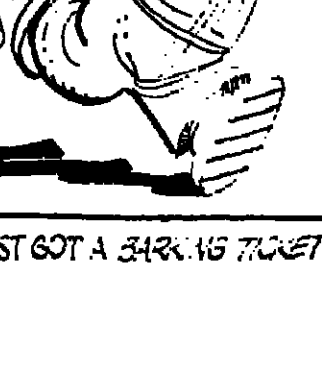
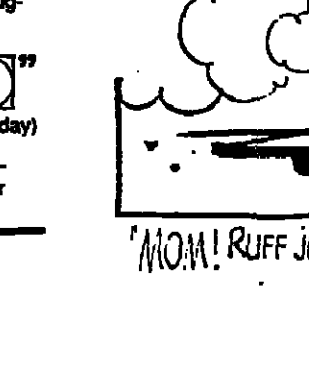
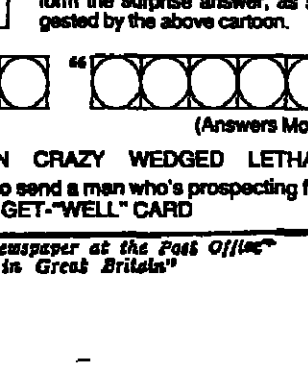
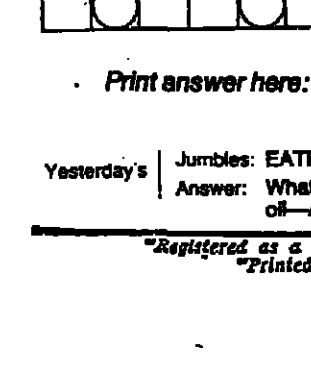
JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



JUMBLE



Art Buchwald

The Indian Givers

WASHINGTON.—The United States made a terrible mistake many years ago when it gave the American Indians a lot of what it considered worthless land to live on. It now turns out that this land has on it—and under it—one-third of all the low-sulphur coal suitable for strip mining, about 55 per cent of the nation's uranium and 3 or 4 per cent of its oil and natural gas.



Buchwald

But the Indians, instead of offering to give the land back to the white man, have formed a Council of Energy Resources and are planning to play hard ball when it comes to leases and mining rights. No amount of persuasion can make the Indians realize that the white man erred in giving them the wrong land.

A friend of mine went out to talk to an Indian council member the other day.

He said, "I come in peace. Many moons ago our forefathers did your tribe a terrible injustice. We gave you land on which nothing could grow and no animals could graze."

"We know about that," the Indian chief replied. "Our geologists recently reported that the reason nothing could grow on our land was that there was too much low-sulphur coal in it."

"Exactly. Since you are the descendants of these brave warriors we wish to make amends and give you land that really has some value."

"You are very kind, but we are happy with the land," the chief said. "The royalties from our uranium deposits will see us through many a cold winter."

"But mining uranium is so degrading for an American Indian," my friend said.

"We're not going to mine it," the Indian chief said. "We're going to let the white man do that. We're going into stock investments, bonds and real estate. We might even buy a few insurance companies, and Boardwalk and Park Place, if they ever get those Atlantic City casinos built."

"But, great chief, wouldn't your people be happier living somewhere else besides this vast wasteland of parched earth?"

"Do you know what's under that parched earth? Three or four per cent of all the oil reserves in the United States. We're even thinking of joining OPEC and trying to persuade them to raise the price of oil to \$15 a barrel."

"But what does an Indian want with oil? Your horses and buffalo need fresh water."

"Our Cadillac and Lincoln don't. They have fuel injection and once you put antiseptic in them they can go without water for a year. Actually, one of our plans is to open a series of gas stations with the brand name 'Pure Water' and start a multi-million-dollar advertising campaign with the slogan, 'Put an Apache in your tank.' How does that grab you?"

"Before you make these hasty decisions, O mighty chief, let me tell you what we are willing to trade for your grubby reservations."

"I'm listening."

"What would you say if I told you that the United States government is prepared to make up for the terrible treaties we made with you in the past by giving you in exchange for your land the following: the South Bronx, most of Watts in Los Angeles, all the land on the SST approach to Kennedy Airport and part of downtown Cleveland."

"You would do that for the American Indian?"

"It's the least we can do for all the pain and anguish you have suffered through the years."

"I can give you my answer now because I have a call to Washington in a few minutes."

"Why are you going to Washington?"

"I'm lobbying for the gas de-regulation bill," the chief said. "How does Carter expect our people to drill for gas when he's only offering us \$1.85 per 1,000 cubic feet?"

MARY BLUME

Destruction, Innocence In Cotswolds

LONDON (UPI)—In the quaint Cotswolds—all those cream-colored honeycombed stone and village names with qualities indicating that they are upper or middle or in marches—a film of quiet poverty, passion and delicacy is being made.

The film is "The Sailor's Return," based on the 1929 novel by David Garnett, a fringe member of the Bloomsbury group. The story is about an English seaman in the 1880s who marries a princess in Dahomey and returns with her to his native Dorset where he buys a pub with her dowry and where they try to settle, filled with the amiable blindness of innocence, and with its terrible vulnerability.

The young couple is destroyed not so much because she is black and he white, but because they are different. The film's makers rightly do not feel it is about race. "In a sense what Garnett did very well is look at a relationship fraught with prejudice with an innocent eye by placing it 100 years ago when prejudice as such did not exist," Otto Plaschke, the producer, says.

"Very few people speak of prejudice in the film," says the director, Jack Gold. "They say, 'This is wrong.' One doesn't do that; and that's what people say in real life. If you say 'What is wrong,' they can't tell you."

"It's a love story but like all love stories it's doomed from unexpected quarters—unexpected by the lovers," says Shosho Shodeinde, a 22-year-old Nigerian who is making her film debut, with the English actor Tom Bell as her husband.

"They are both enormously strong characters. It's very heroic, they are both heroic in their own way," Gold says.

Plaschke also showed a certain heroism, or at least stubbornness, which can seem like the same thing, in getting the film made. Producer of "Georgy Girl" and of "The Boatman" (which Jack Gold directed), Plaschke became fascinated by the story of "The Sailor's Return" in the 1960s and finally acquired the film rights which had been bought in 1931 by Berthold Viertel, then by William Wyler, who was never able to get studio backing. The agent Paul Kohner tells the story of the financier who asked, "If you have to have a black woman in it, couldn't she be played by a white?"

Playwright James Saunders wrote the screenplay, his first, Plaschke's and Gold's



Tom Bell, Shosho Shodeinde in "The Sailor's Return."

determination not to have stars play the leads made financing difficult but the film was finally backed by a British television company, which seems only just since Jack Gold is one of Britain's top TV directors, with a range of programs from "The Naked Civil Servant" with John Hurt as the eccentric homosexual, Quentin Crisp, to the internationally praised "The Naked Civil Servant" with John Hurt as the eccentric homosexual, Quentin Crisp.

Gold is busy, enthusiastic, economical. While in the United States television directors feel they have risen in the world when they get to make feature films, Gold moves easily between the cinema and TV. One reason is the exceptional quality of British television in the past 20 years have been made for television, not the cinema," he says.

"The Naked Civil Servant" was intended as film but no one would touch it. After its television success, Gold was offered, and easily turned down, two homosexual feature films. Just before "The Sailor's Return," he made his first "big" film, "The Medusa Touch," with Richard Burton.

"I enjoy making films, whether for television or for a small budget or a big budget, which 'Medusa' was for me. The pressures are the same, the enjoyment's the same."

In filming "The Sailor's Return" Gold applied much of the no-nonsense approach of a tightly scheduled TV film. "There's no bullshitting, no time for the great eulogies and cars. Everyone has to work. That's the way I like it. I think actors like it, too, to get through a certain amount of work a day." He likes location shooting. "Walking on a real street, not a smooth studio street, has to make it

realistic. There are touchstones for actors—this is a real house, this is a real street, therefore my acting has to be more real—even if it is all unconscious."

In press handouts Gold has said "The Sailor's Return" is rather like the life faced by housewives in American Westerns.

"Englishmen are always trying to make Westerns," he says with an embarrassed grin. (It is said that he has seen "Shane" 15 times.)

"It's very difficult in this country to make passionate films," he says. "We understand so much." The fact that this film is set in comparatively open spaces helps. "This isn't a rough landscape, but it's rural. In cities, people don't speak out."

The visual aspects are, of course, very English. "It's not 'Come With the Wind.' It's formal, tight Victorian."

Gold's films tend to be films of character rather than action, perhaps a legacy from television. "Television makes you for logistical reasons shoot in a verbal way—it's easier to shoot someone talking than to do an action shot. I got very interested in working with people, I'm more interested in working with two people than in car chases. Laying it to the special effect seems secondhand."

Jack Gold began in sound effects on BBC radio and still loves the cutting stage, working in elements of sound and music. His next film will be based on Robert Liddell's political thriller, "The October Circle." Then he will make a movie based on the recent real life story of the woman who managed to kidnap her son out of the Foreign Legion. It is called "Sadie's Raid."

"It's the sort of thing that could only be true," Gold says, "or no one would believe it."

PEOPLE: Connecticut Tunes Up For State Song Search

With decisions on the state insect (the praying mantis) and the state animal (the sperm whale) behind it, the Connecticut Legislature has turned to tunes.

For a couple of hours Thursday in Hartford, the House of Representatives was a stage for musicians and songwriters. A five and drum corps played "Yankee Doodle," a crooner crooned "I Love My Heart in Hartford," a high school band blared "Hail Connecticut" and a three-piece ensemble played a madrigal-like tune—all hoping that their choice would become the official state song. "Yankee Doodle" appeared to have jumped to an early lead because it is favored by William O'Neill, the tavern keeper who is majority leader in the house and state chairman of the Democratic party. The quest for a song began in 1972 when Thomas Meskill, then governor, got tired of hearing Yale University's fight song, "Boola Boola," when he appeared at official occasions.

Two of the world's operatic superstars—in alphabetical order: Beverly Sills and Joan Sutherland—last night star together in a new production of Strauss' "Die Fledermaus" in San Diego in the fall of 1980. The production, conducted by Richard Boyce, Miss Sutherland's husband, will have the two prima donnas alternating in the roles of Rosalinda and Adele. They have never appeared on the stage together.

It has happened again. This time in Perth, Australia, Glida Larbey, 16, kissed Britain's Prince Charles as he walked through a crowd of female admirers and then complained that the prince needed a shave. Miss Larbey put out her hand as the prince walked by, and "he took it and said, 'You must have been waiting a long time.' Then I pulled him to me and kissed him." The prince flushed and said, "Oh." As for the incident a few days ago in Adelaide, sources close to the prince said that he was adamant that he did not kiss Sylvia Cresmar, but that she kissed him. However it happened, Miss Cresmar showed up at the airport when the prince, left Adelaide. She was kept away from him by a burly policeman and a policeman. Miss Cresmar, who had brought roses, a greeting card and a friendship ring to Prince Charles, was told

by the policeman: "Put you over the grass edge and they'll be kidding on." "But I'm in love with him," she complained to no avail.

After three years of bittish government red tape, 31-year-old Herbert Crothers of Redford, Mich., will get his decoration for being wounded 59 years ago in World War I. Crothers then a U.S. Army sergeant with M Company, 128th Infantry, Division, was injured by machine gun on Aug. 29, 1918, during a battle of Juvigny in France. I came home after three weeks, the hospital and spent 41 years working with Consumers' Food Co. In 1974, he learned that he had been awarded the decoration. He decided to check into his Purple Heart. He wrote the Army, but the Army replied it had no record that Crothers was ever in the military. Crothers wrote back, enclosed copies of his honorable discharge and a certificate he received from President Woodrow Wilson awarding him the Purple Heart. The Army rejected the application because he could not prove it. A mustang gas put him on action. Early this year, Crothers went to his congressman for help—and got it. "It was ridiculous," said Rep. Harold Sawyer, R-Mich. "Nearly 60 years had passed since the battle. How was Mr. Crothers to prove what kind of gas was used? After three months of arguing, the Army surrendered and Crothers got his medal in ceremony in Grand Rapids."

Lillian Carter, mother of President, was honored at a reception Thursday night at the White House. Irish Foreign Minister Michael O'Kennedy was in hot. When Mrs. Carter read the throne room, which she had back to William of Orange the 17th century. Mrs. Carter was the daughter of a U.S. Senator. "Wouldn't it be fun to sit on the throne?" "Be my guest," O'Kennedy, returning her hug and glided throne. "beside me," she said to O'Kennedy. He did, but only for a moment. "Thrones make me easy," he said. Photographs gathered around. "Say chee," said one. "Peeniks," called another. Friday, Mrs. Carter was reported to be "indisposed with a chill" and ordered to bed.

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